



ERPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1972.

ERPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH FOR 1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1972.

It was a year when the words "Reorganisation and "Management" occurred with increasing frequency and the concept of the new Areas became a reality whether the prospect pleased or palled. Old Boundaries were to go, new districts were to be formed, old names with all their associations were to be replaced by new titles. Despite so much preoccupation with the future the demands of the present had continuously to be met.

Provision of mains drainage proceeded slowly. After years of hopeful anticipation many parishes at long last enjoyed "modern amenities" for though the septic tank type of sewage disposal is in many areas efficient and effective it can in certain geological situations be fraught with far too many difficulties. Subsoil can vary quite considerably over an area and the magic chemicals that produce "the whiter than white" washing can have a deleterious effect on the filtering action of certain types of subsoil. The concentration of dwellings in an area of high water table may impede drainage from a soakaway. It could be more satisfactory to restrict housing development to those villages where mains drainage is operative than to sanction the building of houses in areas where a high water table detracts from the efficiency of septic tank drainage. Even more regrettable than these problems is the fact that there are still properties with only pail closets!! The water closet was invented in the reign of Elizabeth I maybe it's installation in all dwellings however "rural" will be seen in the reign of Elizabeth II.

The volume of refuse to be collected increases annually - the provision of means of disposal thereof led to the use of a new area for controlled tipping. Refuse tips may not be pretty places but regular attention keeps a tip reasonably tidy and land utilisation by this method of reclamation has proved valuable in some areas of the country. River banks have been raised and flooding prevented: in one area a housing estate occupies now an area where many years ago controlled tipping was operative.

Attention to food hygiene has been carried out assiduously in shops, restaurants, hotels and all such places. Inspection of hospital kitchens, at the request of the Regional Hospital Boards and by the directive of the Department of Health and Social Security, has added to the work, but again it has been one more field in which the health of the public is safeguarded. Though the Food Hygiene Regulations are of comparatively recent origin (1955) "The inspection of food" was one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1869 - recommendations which laid the foundation of sanitary law.

While it is realised that much has been achieved during the time of the Urban and Rural Districts - a period of some 98 years - there are still problems for the New Authorities to solve and it is to be hoped that "enlarged authorities" does not mean "remote control". People with problems in whatever field need the sympathetic attention of the trained worker in that field. Access to that trained worker has been a very important factor in the functioning of the Public Health Service in the past, it is to be hoped that the community care envisaged in the future will be care of the community in the preventive as well as the curative field.

General Statistics

	1972	1971	England and Wales
Area in acres			71,079
Rateable Value			£557,121
Product of a Penny Rate, (estimated)			£5,163
Live Births per 1,000 Population (estimated)	13.2	12.1	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	14	15	
Still Births	4	3	2,721
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 5 years)			12,476
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	25	26	
Number of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	18	19	
Number of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	48	47	
Deaths under 5 years (Deaths under 5 years per 1,000 Live Births)		10	
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 7 days per 1,000 Live Births)		10	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 7 days per 1,000 Total Births)	25	26	
Deaths All Ages	299	280	291,007
Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Live Population)	10.2	10.1	12.5

The population increase by 50 has caused the death rate to fall, as the 1971 live birth rate was 12.1, which is 10% of total live births were illegitimate.

The birth rate (13.2) is a little higher than last year but below the national rate (12.1) which is also lower than in 1971.

The death rate (10.2) is lower than in 1971. There were four deaths under the age of one year, giving an infant death rate of 25 per 1,000 live births. Of these deaths one was illegitimate giving an illegitimate death rate of 48 per 1,000 live births (which is 10% of total live births).

The perinatal mortality rate of 25 per 1,000 stillbirths and deaths under seven days of age in 1971 was 26 per 1,000 live births. This rate, the perinatal mortality rate, is the most difficult to reduce as the birth rate is falling, during and shortly after 1971 as a rise in growth began to take place.

Vital Statistics

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Estimated Mid Year Population	18,960	18,800	49,028,900
Live Births	187	198	725,405
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (adjusted)	13.4	12.4	14.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	11%	8%	9%
Still Births	4	2	8,794
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>			
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	4	12,494
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	21	20	17
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	18	16	17
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	48	63	21
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	5	10	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	5	10	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 Total Births	26	20	22
Deaths all Ages	299	270	591,907
Death Rate (adjusted) per 1,000 Home Population	10.0	10.1	12.1

The population increased by 160 but deaths exceeded births by 112. Of the 187 live births 21 were illegitimate, that is 11% of total live births were illegitimate.

The birth rate (13.4) is a little higher than last year but below the national rate (14.8) which is also lower than in 1971.

The death rate (10.0) is less than in 1971. There were four deaths under the age of one year, giving an infant death rate of 21 per 1,000 live births. Of these deaths one was illegitimate giving an illegitimate death rate of 48 per 1,000 live births (that is 1 in 21 illegitimate live births).

The perinatal mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 stillbirths and deaths under one week means 5 deaths in 191 total births (187 live births + 4 stillbirths). This rate, the perinatal mortality rate, is the most difficult to reduce as the period just before, during and shortly after birth is a time of greatest danger to the baby.

Deaths

Individual Causes	Male	Female	Totals
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	-	1
Other Tuberculosis	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	2	4	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Bronchus	17	1	18
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	11	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	4	-	4
Leukaemia	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	14	17
Diabetes Mellitus	1	4	5
Anaemias	1	-	1
Mental Disorders	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	1	4
Hypertensive Disease	4	2	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	51	26	77
Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	11	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	19	15	34
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	5	15
Pneumonia	6	24	30
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	3	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	2	4
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	3	4	7
Congenital Anomalies	-	2	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	-	4
All Other Accidents	1	1	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	-	2
All other External Causes	1	-	1
Total All Causes	154	145	299

Causes of Death

Deaths by Age and Sex

	Under 4wks.	Over 4wks. Under 1yr.	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over	Total
Male	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	5	20	57	64	154
Female	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	4	11	32	93	145
Totals	1	3	-	1	3	3	2	9	31	89	157	299

As will be seen the oldest age group has the highest death rate (52.5%). In the working population (15-64 years) 16% of deaths occurred.

The commonest cause of death was Coronary Heart Disease accounting for 77 deaths - 25% of all deaths, the age group most affected being the 65-74 age group, where 33 deaths occurred (43% of deaths in this age group). Cancer deaths comprised 15% of all deaths and of these cancer deaths 40% were due to lung cancer (18).

Infectious Diseases

	1972	1971	1970
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	-
Measles	26	16	35
Infective Hepatitis	1	3	4
Tuberculosis	3	1	

Tuberculosis Register

	1972			1971		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	41	28	69	43	29	72
Non-Pulmonary	3	6	9	2	5	7
Total	45	34	78	45	34	79

There were 3 new cases notified during the year (one pulmonary and two non-pulmonary). There were four deaths from tuberculosis in the year. It will be noticed that according to the Registrar General's list of causes of death only two were given as due to tuberculosis. This type of discrepancy occurs from time to time because of the registration of deaths being adjusted for inward and outward transfers.

Prevention of Infectious Disease

Norfolk County Council provide via the Child Health Clinics and School Health Service protection against whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, measles, rubella (German measles), and tuberculosis. The latter two immunisation procedures are offered in the thirteenth year, rubella of course to girls only. It is well known that for expectant mothers to be a contact with or contact rubella in the first three months of pregnancy can be a danger to the developing baby.

With the exception of tuberculosis vaccination all other procedures are provided also by the general practitioners in the area.

Since the Report of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (1971) smallpox vaccination is no longer given as a routine procedure in early childhood. Travellers to and from areas where smallpox is endemic should be protected by recent vaccination as should those members of the public services likely to come into contact with cases of smallpox.

The following tables show the work done in the preventive field by the General Practitioners and the County Departmental Medical Officer.

General Practitioners/C.D.M.O.

Type of Vaccine	Course	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965 1968	Others Under 16	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus and Whooping Cough	Primary	-	78	44	4	3	-	129
	Reinforcing	-	1	1	1	13	2	18
Diphtheria/Tetanus	Primary	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	1	160	17	178
Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	1	-	6	7
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	2	2	124	128
Diphtheria	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Measles		-	51	47	9	33	2	142
Rubella		-	-	-	-	-	25	25
<u>POLIOMYELITIS</u>								
Sabin (oral vaccine)	Primary	-	82	48	4	9	1	144
	Reinforcing	-	1	1	1	163	59	225

SMALLPOX

Age when Vaccinated	0-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	1yr.	2-4 Years	5-16 Years	Total
Primary Vaccination	-	-	-	2	4	4	3	13
Revaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
	-	-	-	2	4	4	24	34

B.C. G. Vaccination

The Norfolk County Council via the School Health Service offer protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year old school children.

B.C. G. Vaccination - 1972.

Erpingham R.D.C. (Runton Hill)

Number of children eligible	48
Number of acceptances	48
Number of children Heaf tested	45
Number of tests read	45
Number of tests positive	3
Number of children vaccinated	41
Tuberculin index (percentage positive readings of total readings)	6.6

Child Health Clinics

Norfolk County Council provide Child Health Clinics in the following villages at the places and times stated. The Medical Officer attends those marked *.

Cley	Methodist Church Schoolroom.	3rd Tuesday each month.
Edgefield	Parish Hall.	Last Thursday each month.
*Mundesley	Church Room.	Last Tuesday each month.
*Matlaske	Village Hall.	Last Thursday each month.
Holt	Group Surgery, High Street.	4th Friday each month.
Overstrand	B.R.C.S., Cliff Road.	2nd Tuesday each month.
*Gimingham	Church Hall.	3rd Tuesday each month.

Clinics are held from 2-4p.m. and the Health Visitor and Medical Officer of Health (where indicated) are present to give advice in the field of preventive medicine. Developmental paediatric examinations are carried out at regular intervals. Immunisation and vaccination procedures are performed as previously indicated.

The Medical Officer attends Gimingham and Matlaske Clinics alternate months.

Finally I would like to thank the staff of the Rural District Council for their help and the Health and Works Committee and Council for their interest in the work of the Department. I would also record my thanks to the staff of the Health Office without whose assistance this Report would not have been written.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant

Lydia McMurdo

L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

ERPINGHAM R. D. C.

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

P. F. Brooks, C.S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.

Year ended 31st December, 1972.

1. Introduction.

During the year the staff of the Public Health Department was as follows:-

Mr. H. Hunter - Additional Public Health Inspector.

Miss A. Mortimer - Shorthand/Typist.

2. Refuse Collection.

The Bonus Incentive Scheme applying to the Refuse Collection and Disposal Staff was reviewed by the Council's Consultant but the subsequent proposed revisions were not accepted by the men and their Union. Negotiations continued through the year and the Council agreed for a further consultant visit to recast the Scheme. Negotiations were also continuing with the men and their Union regarding the general revision of the Conditions relating to the Bonus Incentive Scheme.

The subsequent revision took place in the Autumn and as a result of the continuing increase in the number of new properties and the very considerable increase in the bulk of refuse being collected the Council accepted recommendations that one new vehicle be purchased to be added to the refuse collection fleet.

It was proposed that the existing two four men crews and the one two man crew should be rearranged to give two three men and two two men crews. At the end of the year plans were in hand for the new Scheme to commence in April 1973.

Because of the age of the vehicle used on Camp collections and the increased volume being collected it was also decided to replace this vehicle.

As far as disposal was concerned the previous controlled central Tip at Gresham was closed-down and the new Tip established at Sheringwood. Tipping commenced on the 1st November and in order to secure compliance with the Department of the Environment's Standards a new crawler tractor was purchased for sole use at the Tip. These Model Standards are being complied with in every respect.

Concern was expressed at several Meetings of the Health and Works Committee on the indiscriminate dumping of refuse by members of the public at laybys and on heathlands. With the Council operating a weekly refuse collection service available to every property within the District, a free collection service for bulky refuse and the controlled Tip at Sheringwood being open for people to use during normal working hours it is hard to imagine why anyone should find it necessary to dump refuse in the countryside. Can it be that we have generally a lack of civic pride and an inherent laziness to dump refuse without thought for either safety of others and the beauty of the countryside?

3. Meat Inspection.

During the year 21 cattle, 164 pigs and 335 sheep were inspected at the 2 private slaughterhouses within the Rural District. A total of 1731lbs. of meat was rejected as being unfit for human consumption. The latter figure reflects the high quality of meat purchased.

3. Meat Inspection./Contd.

Regular inspections were carried out of the slaughtering establishments and advice given on meeting the requirements of legislation. A total of 136 visits were made during the year.

4. Poultry Processing Premises.

As in previous years it was not possible to carry out regular inspection visits of the known poultry processing establishments in the Rural District. They were, however, visited periodically under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

The following information relates to this type of premises:-

(a) There are three poultry processing premises within the Rural District processing turkeys, ducks and chickens.

(b) 17 visits were made to these premises during the year.

(c) Total number of birds processed during the year:-

Turkeys - (approximately) - 13,000.

Chickens - (approximately) - 93,700.

Ducks - (approximately) - 1,400.

(d) The percentage of birds rejected as being unfit for human consumption is not known as it is impossible to call regularly each day. If this were to be required then at least one additional P.H.I. will be required. No doubt this is a matter which will be given consideration by the appropriate Officer of the new District Council to be formed in 1974.

(e) Improvements have been made in all the premises following visits to check on the requirements of the Hygiene Regulations. Representations are still being made at one premises for further improvements and discussions are currently being held with the operator regarding this.

5. Rodent Control.

The work of rodent control in the District is undertaken by the Council's part-time Rodent Operator who also acts as relief driver/loader/operator on the refuse collection and disposal vehicles.

Because of these other duties it is only possible to deal with complaints and carry out periodic treatments of the refuse tips and sewage disposal works.

During the year a total of 2,325 inspections of all kinds were made with 781 properties being treated. Of these 775 were domestic and business properties and 6 agricultural units.

6. Caravans and Camping.

Sites were regularly inspected during the course of the season and several visits were made in connection with complaints regarding the illegal siting of caravans. As a result of these inspections and visits one farmer was prosecuted in respect of using land for caravanning purposes without being in possession of the necessary Site Licence. The local Magistrates convicted and fines of £25 on each of two summonses were imposed plus costs of £15.

In another case involving contraventions of Site Licence Conditions the Magistrates imposed fines of £25 on each of four summonses and awarded £60 costs.

The District again proved extremely popular with visiting caravanners and campers with peak demand being reached at Easter, Whitsun and during the month of August. At these times caravans and tents were seen scattered on unlicensed land throughout the District, particularly on heathlands and open spaces near beaches.

6. Caravans and Camping./Contd.

It is pleasing to record that during the year Planning Permission was forthcoming for the establishment of additional sites at Trimingham and Upper Sheringham, whilst enlargement of an existing site at Northrepps was also approved.

With the addition of some 1,000 caravan pitches capacity should be reasonably able to cater for current demand. There would, however, appear to be a strong case for the establishment of sites inland capable of affording people an opportunity of visiting both coastal and inland tourist areas. There is also a need for extra camping sites at peak periods.

A total of 144 visits were made to caravan and camping sites in the Rural District.

7. Food Inspection.

20 visits were made specifically to inspect unsound food and a total of 8cwt. 17lbs. of food was rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

8. Food Safety and Food Hygiene.

This year was again notable for the number of complaints received regarding the general quality of food sold to the public. Complaints were received regarding the dirty state of milk bottles, the presence of foreign bodies in food, the presence of mould on food and the general conditions prevailing in some shops.

All complaints were investigated, but in no case was legal action instituted. One of the cases concerned mould in food illustrating the need for consumers to be educated in the method of storing food once they have purchased it. With reputable food manufacturers and retailers having stored perishable food in accordance with good practice it is hard to substantiate a complaint where food is bought and left on a south facing pantry window shelf for three days, followed by a complaint that mould was present in the pork pie! It is this kind of action which reinforces my belief that food hygiene and food handling practices should be taught in schools so that everyone is aware of the dangers of unhygienic practices and of handling food in the wrong way.

During the year a new dairy was opened at Holt.

9. Complaints.

The majority of complaints received were in connection with drainage problems and in particular to the discharge of foul water to open ditches. In all cases informal action secured the necessary improvements.

One source of complaints concerned the establishment of silos which received waste material from a vegetable canning factory. In such a case it had to be acknowledged that storage of silage was an essential part of the particular farming activities. The smell emanating from the silos, however, and the discomfort caused to nearby residents was such that it was clear that the smell from the silos had gone beyond that invisible dividing line below which one can accept the smell as reasonable and had escalated to an extent where it was considered a nuisance.

Abatement Notices were, therefore, served under the terms of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Recurring Nuisance Act and when the case came to Court the Magistrates made a Nuisance Order giving the farmer six weeks in which to comply with the terms of the Order and awarded the Council £17.25 costs. As a result of this action the silos were closed down and the materials transferred to the farmyard. Unfortunately the farm in question was in the centre of the village and further cause for complaint was generated. Legal action was again taken and on this occasion the local Magistrates name a nuisance Order stipulating that there should be no Recurrence of the Nuisance and the Council were awarded £10.50 costs.

9. Complaints./Contd.

Complaints were again received regarding the standard of holiday accommodation at a cottage let to visitors in a coastal parish. Unfortunately no action could be taken under any legislation administered by the Council although sympathy was felt for the complainants who were being charged first class holiday rent for a third class holiday property. This matter was considered by the Council who were informed that the English Tourist Board had under consideration the standard of holiday accommodation. Representations were also made to the national journal in which the property was advertised and an assurance was received that no future advertisement would be accepted in respect of this particular holiday accommodation.

Of the 88 complaints received during the year 40 were considered to have been justified and the necessary action was taken to try and secure an abatement of the unsatisfactory conditions found.

A total of 183 visits were made in connection with complaints.

10. Housing.

The majority of housing work centred round the investigation of complaints and negotiations with owners and their agents to secure the carrying out of the necessary works of repair.

Because of escalating property values local people in need of accommodation are unable to compete in this market. Whilst, therefore, there is no benefit to them in houses becoming vacant the fact that they are purchased by outsiders and improved does have the effect of preserving the housing stock of the District.

It is pleasing to record that an increased number of owners are approaching the Department for advice on repair and improvement work and one effect of being a holiday area is that vacant cottages are bought for improvement as holiday homes.

During the year 390 visits were made in connection with housing matters.

11. Water Supply.

A total of 13 samples were taken from private sources for bacteriological examination during the year. Of these 4 were unsatisfactory. Private swimming pools were sampled regularly.

In all cases where unsatisfactory results were obtained the necessary advice was given.

Altogether 14 visits were made in connection with water supplies and sampling.

12. Agricultural (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations.

Two visits were made in connection with the provision of sanitary accommodation for agricultural workers.

13. Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

The introduction of the Fire Prevention Act transferred responsibility for the provision of means of escape in case of fire at hotels and similar premises to the Norfolk Fire Service. This was a logical development in view of the knowledge and experience possessed by the latter and eventually it is anticipated that all fire prevention work will be administered by the Fire Brigade. It is satisfactory to record that all the larger hotels within the Rural District had carried out work to comply with conditions relating to means of escape in case of fire prior to the transfer of functions.

14. Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

15. Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the Rural District.

16. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

At the end of 1972 the following businesses had been registered (totals):-

Offices	49
Retail Shops	91
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6
Catering Establishments open to the public	33
Fuel Storage Depots	2
Staff Canteens	1

A total of 47 visits of all kinds were made in connection with this Act and an analysis of the contraventions found is set out below:-

Cleanliness	30
Inadequate Temperature	3
Inadequate Lighting	2
Inadequate Washing Facilities	12
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Conditions	7
Floors, Stairs, Walls, and Ceilings	27
Insufficient First Aid Equipment	1
Other Matters	16

17. Visits other than those listed above.

Drainage (private premises)	113
Infectious Diseases	9
Scrap Metal Dealers	5
Miscellaneous	171

18. Conclusion.

It is with real pleasure that I record my appreciation to the loyal and efficient service of my staff and the friendship of Dr. L. McMurdo during the past year.

I am also indebted to members of the Council for their support and encouragement on the many matters which they have considered during the year.

P. F. Brooks.
C.S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	20	-	1	335	164	-
Number inspected	20	-	1	335	164	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	6	-	-	1	3	-
% of the number insp- ected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30	-	-	0.30	1.83	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses cond- emned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
% of the number insp- ected with tubercul- osis	-	-	-	-	1.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1959.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4			
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	56	15		
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises).				
	60	15		

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS were found:-

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To HM Inspector	By HM Inspector	
Wanting of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1			
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1				
(b) unsuitable or defective					
(c) not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					

WATER SUPPLY, 1972

(Information supplied by the Norwich Water Department).

During the year both quality and quantity of water in the District was satisfactory, and no action was necessary in respect of either contamination or shortage.

Parish	Number of Dwelling Houses Supplied.	Population Supplied Direct to Houses.	Population Supplied by Stand-pipes.
Alby-with-Thwaite	91	269	None.
Aldborough	172	523	
Antingham	94	257	
Aylmerton	72	200	
Baconsthorpe	110	272	
Beckham East	32	96	
Beckham West	91	300	
Beeston Regis	40	103	
Bodham	188	733	
Cley-next-the-Sea	172	708	
*Colby	165	462	
Corpusty	154	443	
Edgefield	134	394	
Erpingham	146	421	
Felbrigg	148	494	
Gimingham	134	435	
Gresham	57	161	
Hanworth	70	206	
Hempstead	56	2,696	
Holt	553	173	
Ingworth	56	176	
Itteringham	57	171	
Kelling	220	576	
Letheringsett with Glandford	87	261	
Little Barningham	48	128	
Matlaske	28	156	
+Mundelsey	828	2,358	
Northrepps	136	415	
Plumstead	49	127	
Roughton	210	256	
Salthouse	96	220	
Sidestrand	26	176	
Southrepps	272	763	
Stody	65	178	
Suffield	48	135	
Sustead	73	209	
Thornage	70	183	
Thorpe Market	94	247	
Trimingham	145	397	
Upper Sheringham	53	211	
Weybourne	231	537	
Wickmere	44	112	

*Including several properties in St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District.

+Including several holiday properties and properties in Smallburgh Rural District.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY NORWICH WATER UNDERTAKING

1. (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both (i) in quality and (ii) in quantity.
- (b) No contamination of the water occurred in the distribution system and consequently no action was necessary.
- (c) (i) The number of dwelling houses supplied and the population represented thereby in the parishes of Erpingham Rural District Council are shown in the accompanying schedule.
(ii) No domestic supplies were provided by standpipe.
- (d) The fluoride content of the waters on supply at the present time is as follows:-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Fluoride Content (p.p.m. as F)</u>
Cley Bore	0.13
Cromer (Moughton Road) Bore	0.80
Matlaske Bore	0.24
Metton Bore	0.38
North Walsham Bore	0.23
Mundesley Bore	0.11

2. (a) The total number of samples collected during the year for bacteriological and physico/chemical analysis from systems supplying the Erpingham Rural District Council area was 531. 99.44% of which were classified as bacteriologically excellent. The remainder were satisfactory and all new mains were sterilised before commissioning.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(Information supplied by the Surveyor's Department).

The following parishes are provided with sewage facilities:-

Aldborough
Beeston Regis
Bodham
Cley
Corpusty
Gimingham
Gresham
Holt
Kelling
Letheringsett
Mundesley
Northrepps
Overstrand
Roughton
East and West Runton
Southrepps
Thorpe Market
Upper Sheringham
Weybourne

The scheme for Erpingham and Ingworth to discharge to Aldborough disposal works (being enlarged) was commenced, and that for West Beckham was expected to be completed early in 1973.

Schemes for Antingham, Aylmerton, Lower Gresham, Holt Sewage Disposal Works Enlargement, Mundesley Sea Outfall (including Trimingham area) and Salthouse were in preparation.

Included in the priority programme was Colby (Banningham area), this to form part of a scheme in the present Smallburgh R.D.C. area.

Although the extension of sewerage facilities to further areas was recognised as desirable the present programme was considered to be the limit of available resources during the period up to April, 1974.

